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Hongkong Daily Press.

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1911.

ATTENTION was drawn some time ago in the Daily Press to what seems a defect in the new Licensing Ordinance, in so far as it relates to the prohibition of barmaids. A few days ago the police brought before the Magistrate three test cases. In two cases the defendants were convicted, and the Magistrate on being asked for a definition of the term "barmaid" gave an interpretation which is certainly not in accord with the instructions issued by the Government to publicans. There is no definition in the Ordinance itself, so we must fall back on the dictionary definition, namely, "a girl or woman who serves food or liquor behind a bar." The Colonial Secretary a month ago in reply to a request for a definition, wrote that the word includes "the wives, daughters, nieces and other female dependants of publicans who sell liquor behind the bar, the scope and object of the section being to prohibit any woman from serving liquor in a public house." Mr. WODEHOUSE, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, mentioned the reference which had appeared in our columns to women as "doorstep attractions," and said this is what the police wanted to get rid of. But there is surely no power to do this under the Ordinance if the scope and object

of the section is as the Colonial Secretary has stated, rather than what Mr. Wodehouse said is desired by the authorities. A woman who constitutes herself a "doorstep attraction" or who plays a piano, or in any other way adds to the attractions of a bar-room cannot strictly be regarded as a woman who "sells liquor behind a bar," which is the definition of the term "barmaid" given by the Government. There are decisions in the highest Courts at Home bearing out this contention, notably the famous case of *Rex v. Simpson*.

But it is, perhaps, of some importance to note that in the local "Ordinance" "bar maid" is printed as two words; consequently it might be argued, with some show of reasoning, that this departure from usual practice shows an intention to emphasize thereby that wider meaning of the term which the Magistrate attached to it, namely that it includes not merely the maid employed to sell liquor behind the bar, but women employed in any capacity in a bar room. Additional interest would have been lent to the proceedings at the Magistracy if the fourth case had not been dropped by the police. In this case the licensee, we understand, was a woman, and the position therefore is that the Licensing Board has granted her a licence, with the approval of the police, who now presumably would wish to see her banished from her own bar-room! We are inclined to think that the Magistrate's view of the intention of the Ordinance is more correct than that given by the Colonial Secretary; but, as we have said, it is not a view which has the sanction of the Government's definition of the term "barmaid," nor does it come within the generally accepted meaning of the word.

DETECTIVE INSPECTOR HANSON HONOURED.

It is advertised in another column that the price of ice after the 15th inst. will be 1½ cents a pound.

The concert to be given at the Seamen's Institute this evening is being arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Watts.

Up to a week ago the plague statistics of the North showed that twenty-seven Russians had died in Harbin and three Japanese in Changchun. On account of the plague and other unforeseen circumstances, the Christian Endeavour Convention, which was to have taken place in Peking this coming spring, has been indefinitely postponed.

H.E. Admiral Sir Alfred Winslow has kindly offered a cup to the Hongkong Jockey Club for the forthcoming race meeting and also a bracelet for the lady nominating the winner. The race for the Admiral's Cup will be run on the Off Day. Particulars as to entries are advertised on page 4.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended 31st January, 1911, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as follows—

BANKS.	AVERAGE SPECIE IN AMOUNT. RESERVE
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	6,563,447 4,000,000
Banking Corporation 15,276,331 11,000,000	
National Bank of China, Limited	26,580 Nil.
Total	\$ 21,866,358 15,000,000

The firemen were again called out early on Saturday morning to quell a fire which broke out at No. 6, MacGregor Street, Wan Chai. The ground floor of this building was used as a ratan factory, while the floors above were Chinese dwellings. There was a big blaze when the ratan goods became ignited, and it was not long before the whole building was gutted. The flames then spread to the adjoining buildings, and it took the firemen two hours' hard work to save these buildings. Fortunately there was no loss of life. The destroyed building is believed to be covered by insurance.

AWARDED THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

In perusing the full list of New Year honours we notice that four police officers in the Colonial service were awarded the King's Police Medal. One of these was Mr. Cusack, Inspector General of Police in the Straits Settlements, and another was Mr. J. W. Hanson, chief detective inspector in the Hongkong Police service. Mr. Hanson joined the service in 1874 and has been chief detective inspector since 1898. The King's Police medal is a much coveted distinction in the service, and that Mr. Hanson should be one of only four in the New Year's Colonial Honour's List to receive it attests the fact that the distinction is one which has to be well earned. Moreover, that he should have been recommended for this distinction is proof of the high estimation in which he is held by his superior officers, and all who know Chief Inspector Hanson will cordially congratulate him upon this gratifying recognition of his services by the King.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, February 4th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND
(ACTING JUDGE).

A BROKE SUED.

W. C. Jack & Co., Ltd., sued Al Ling, broker, for \$513.75, said to be due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Gardiner, who appeared for plaintiffs, said he wished to amend the writ in consequence of payment which had been made since the writ was issued in July last. He wished to reduce the balance to \$211.95, which was the amount now due. Proceeding, he said the defendant used to be in the employ of Wilks & Jack as a draughtsman, and on the reformation of the firm about two years ago he was given notice. Mr. Nye then asked him whether he would be willing to go out and get orders from people he knew and get a commission on what he sold. He agreed and the terms were 10 per cent. on some goods and 15 per cent.

on Oram lights. By the arrangement he was to settle at the end of each month. He brought in a fair amount of business, but whether his story now was that he did not get paid by his customers, he (Mr. Gardiner) did not know.

His Lordship—Was he a guarantor?

Mr. Gardiner—He was responsible. We do not say he was actually a guarantor.

Defendant stated that the firm agreed to give certain customers credit, but witness did not give any to them in any way. As to the item of \$65 for 50 Oram lights said to be supplied to him, witness did not know whether that amount was due from him or not.

The case was adjourned until Saturday.

INDIAN OPium EXPORTS.

On January 10th 2,620 chests of opium were sold at Calcutta at an average price of Rs. 3,365 (£224) per chest. The Government has already made 557 lakhs (£22,380,000) more than the Budget estimate, and there are 5,240 more chests to be sold before the close of the year.

The reduction of the opium exports by 5,100

chests yearly, mentioned in the Government's communiqué of December 31, only holds good for the year 1911. Further action by India

depends on the result of the negotiations

proceeding in Peking.

The Bishop of Victoria accompanied by the Revs. A. D. Stewart and W. W. Rogers has left Hongkong for Pekin by ss. *Mathilde*. The Bishop proposes holding Confirmations and inspecting the various mission stations between Pekin and Nanking, returning via the West River. He will be absent from Hongkong for about a fortnight.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message]

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[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS".]

PERSIAN MINISTER SHOT.

LONDON, February 5th.

A message from Teheran reports that the Minister of Finance, Sanied Dowleh, was shot while returning from the Meljiss by two Armenians. The assassins are being pursued.

THE NEW YORK DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, February 5th.

A New York telegram states that eight arrests have been made in connection with the dynamite explosion at Jersey City, on charges of manslaughter or criminal carelessness.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

END OF THE TOUR.

LONDON, February 4th.

H. I. H. the Crown Prince of Germany has arrived at Calcutta, whence he will depart for Germany.

RUSSIAN MINISTRY OF MARINE INDICTED.

LONDON, February 4th.

A message from St. Petersburg states that the Duma committee on National Defence has drawn up a formidable indictment of the Ministry of Marine, charging it with misapplication of credits voted for torpedo boats and submarines for the Black Sea.

The report also dwells on Turkish naval development in the Black Sea.

[FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.]

THE HOUNDS DITCH SENSATION.

London, January 18th.

At the inquest on the Sidney Street remains to-day the verdict was that the bodies were those of Joseph and Fritz. The former died from a shot in the shoulder and the latter from suffocation.

The jury considered that more stringent regulations for the control of the entry of aliens were necessary. They praised the behaviour of the police and the firemen.

A feature of the proceedings was the evidence of Mr. Winston Churchill. He said that the circumstances were most extraordinary, and consequently he thought he had better go and see for himself. He took full responsibility for not allowing the firemen to extinguish the flames, as they would most certainly have been killed. It was quite untrue that he took charge of the police arrangements or interfered with them. In conclusion he said that he would like personally to testify that the police throughout were perfectly willing and eager to rush the building at any moment.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

It is announced in the current issue of the Gazette that Commander Beckwith, R.N., has been appointed to act as Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, etc., during the absence on leave of Commander Basil Taylor. R.N. Mr. E. Jones will act as Assistant Harbour Master, and Mr. A. E. Davy as first boarding officer.

The Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin has been appointed to act as chairman of the Board of Examiners, vice Sir Henry May, resigned; and Mr. R. Wood has been appointed a member of the Licensing Board.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

A committee presided over by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood is sitting at the War Office to investigate generally the question of soldiers' pensions and the manner in which existing pension regulations are affected, if at all, by changing the conditions of service. Selected officers from various regiments are giving evidence, and the whole subject will be very thoroughly investigated. It is not unnatural, says a news agency, that to soldiers the mere fact of such a committee being appointed may give rise to a feeling of uneasiness, and it is known that in some cases rumours have got that a wholesale scheme of cutting down is in contemplation, and that existing, as well as future, pensions will be affected. The terms of reference to the committee are not available for publication, but it may be taken as certain that no men, nor to the prospects of soldiers, is under consideration. It is added that there need not be the slightest apprehension on the part of the serving soldier or the Army pensioner that his entitlement will be interfered with. That an actually earned pension should be reduced or that the conditions of partially-completed service may be so modified as to affect the pension for which a man is qualifying on the faith of the regulations in force at the time of his enlistment certainly has never been contemplated by the Government. The conditions or services in the Army have, however, undergone so many changes that the Army Council feels that the time has come when the whole matter of service conditions in their bearing on the granting of pensions should be carefully examined. The findings of the Committee will have to be approved by the Army Council and other authorities before they have any practical force.

LOCAL SPORT.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

LEAGUE CRICKET.			
R.G.A.	73	Police	46
TRIANGULAR LEAGUE CRICKET.			
H.K.C.C.	150	The Navy	116

(9 wickets.)

LEAGUE CRICKET.

ROYAL ARTILLERY v. POLICE.			
The R.G.A.	defeated	the Police by 27 runs in	

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The thermometer fluctuated somewhat during the week and with it the spirits of many in the Colony. This fact brings home to us that notwithstanding all that we have added to life we are still very much children of nature. Some are more so than others, but it is very apparent that when the sunshine is shining life is bright indeed, but when old Sol is hidden by fog and Hongkong looks the "misty isle of the sea," life does not seem quite so attractive. Fortunately, the depression, atmospheric and otherwise, does not last long, and we are able to realise something of the "joie de vivre."

The Chinese must have needed all the optimism they could command to obtain a bright prospect for the New Year. The conditions prevailing on Monday were depressing indeed and more crackers than usual must have been required to drive away the undesirable spirits that marred the pleasure of the day.

Dreams that concern themselves with lucky numbers have a special interest in view of the various sweepstakes that are being got up at present, and I am told that several ladies have had visions of winning tickets and untold wealth. Some, too, have been able to extract secrets of the future from the fire, and as they gazed into the flames after dinner with thoughts on dresses, ponies, jockeys, and dollars they have seen the e-in figures and names to which they are inclined to attach more than ordinary significance. I haven't any tips to give away, but I remember being instructed in early years that blessed is he who expecteth little, for he shall not be disappointed.

As we all know, or ought to know, "there's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream." A local couple who have just plighted their troth are wont to patronise a certain house of refreshment, and they could not understand why it was that so many people looked at them the other day and turned away their heads with a grin. The explanation was simple. The table exhibited a card on which was the one word, "Engaged."

The plague which has raged with such dreadful violence in North China has roused a feeling of pity in Hongkong and indeed throughout the world. Our common humanity bids us extend our sympathy to the unfortunate country and the unfortunate people, and if assistance of a financial nature be needed to help the distressed and the destitute I am sure Hongkong will furnish its quota. The terrible visitation is paralleled in British minds with the great plague which dooms titanic London in the sad days of the Merry Monarch.

I noticed the other day that a conference was being held at the British Foreign Office concerning the dangers of the spread of sleeping sickness by railway extension in Africa, and it occurred to me that it is perhaps fortunate for us at present that our railway connection with North China has not been made, otherwise we might have had terrified people carrying contagion fleeing southwards. Of course, Hongkong could always guard against infected people arriving here by insisting upon examination and disinfection at the frontier or outside the harbour in the case of steamers, but all the same the presence of such a scourge so near our borders would be a source of anxiety, to say the least.

I see the "harem" skirt is not likely to become popular at Home. This reproduction of the Turkish woman's costume—a long loose deived garnut fitting tightly at each ankle—apparently does not appeal to our good folks at Home, though London dressmakers are ready to admit that the skirted dress will have to be abandoned in favour of a bifurcated garment. Something more discreet than the harem skirt—or perhaps I should call it "harem screen" skirt—will have to be devised before it meets the approval of the ladies, or of the gentlemen. Husband, have you a voice in what their wives shall wear. They have still the power of the purse.

Apropos the leading article in the *Daily Press* on the subject of the position of Queen's College in the Oxford Local Examinations, there is one important fact which is generally lost sight of in reference to this subject. It is that the schools which show up best are residential schools. Queen's College is not a boarding school. That one factor makes a very big difference in the preparation of students for the Oxford Locals.

I see from the latest volume of statistics published by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs that the value of the import of spirituous liquors into China in 1909 was Tls. 1,447,017, as compared with Tls. 601,831 in 1903. At first I regarded this enormous increase as conclusive proof of the statement that the Chinese, being forbidden to smoke opium, are seeking consolation in drinking. An examination of the table of statistics showing the distribution of the trade through each Customs district has made me wonder whether spirits can be imported into China for any other purpose, because if this increase means that the Chinese are drinking more brandy or rum, one would expect to find the increase fairly evenly distributed over the ports of import. I note, however, that the increase in the import has been practically confined to northern ports. Dairen, in fact, is credited with three-fourths of it, the value of the import having risen from Tls. 2,089 in 1907 to Tls. 13,145 in 1908, and Tls. 645,025 in 1909. What can be the explanation of this? The import at Kowloon rose from Tls. 2,710 in 1908 to Tls. 48,021 in 1909, but at Canton there was a decline in the import to the value of nearly twelve thousand taels.

RODERICK RANDOM.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

The tenth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's Offices on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. Henry Keaywood presided and the others present were: Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. W. Logan, S. A. Levy (directors), Sir Hormusjee Mody, Messrs. A. H. Ough, A. E. Asgar, J. H. N. Mody, A. Sholton Hooper, H. Fook, E. L. Hughes, J. H. Seth, J. C. Putter, Lo Chun Shu, and the Secretary (Mr. M. S. Northcote).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen.—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, past may, I think, be taken as read. The increase in amount invested in properties is brought about by the purchase of property at Kennedy Town upon which the Company held a second mortgage.

The first mortgages having put the property up to public auction, to protect ourselves we bought it in at a cost of \$156,000, and have now arranged a lease thereof for a term of five years at a monthly rental of \$1,500 plus rates. The acquisition of this property accounts in part for the reduction in the amount shown as invested in mortgages, but you will have noticed in the profit and loss account that we have written off this account the sum of \$40,123.62. The term "loans receivable" used in the profit and loss account would perhaps have been better expressed as "investments in mortgages." Your Directors deemed this course a better policy than that of writing up the value of the property purchased by a similar amount.

While this sum appears at the present moment as a loss to the Company it must be borne in mind that in the event of a sale of the property, which now stands in our books at actual cost price, we expect to receive such a sum as will more than wipe out this \$40,000. In addition to this recently acquired property the Company owns some 681,387 square feet at Kowloon Point and Yau Ma Tei, all with excellent water frontages and which all stand to-day on our books at actual cost. Our house property at Yau Ma Tei continues to be well occupied and is in good repair. We brought forward at the close of 1909 the sum of \$304,148.17 and after writing off the amount as shown we are still able to pay a dividend of 7 per cent on the paid-up capital and to carry forward the sum of \$302,509.73, a guarantee of a similar dividend for several years to come even should no sales of property be effected in the meantime.

There being no questions,

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. OUGH seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. LO CHUN SHU moved, and Mr. ASGAR seconded the motion, that the appointment of Messrs. S. A. Levy and W. Logan to the board of directors be confirmed.

This was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. OUGH, seconded by Mr. H. Fook, it was agreed that Messrs. S. A. Levy and W. Logan be re-elected directors.

Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O. D. Gourdin were re-elected auditors, on the motion of Mr. HUGHES, seconded by Mr. J. H. SETH.

The CHAIRMAN—Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance.

IMPRISONMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

NEW ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

The following paragraphs are quoted from a new Order-in-Council published in the *Government Gazette*:

2. (1) Where a British subject is sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months, the Court may, as part of the sentence, order that he be deported.

(2) Article 83, sub-articles 4 to 11, of the Principal Order and article 6 of the China and Corea (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1907, shall apply to deportations under this article.

3. Where a person not belonging to Hongkong is sentenced to imprisonment and deportation under article 2, and is sent for imprisonment to Hongkong, the Governor of Hongkong shall, if lawfully empowered thereto, deport such person to the place to which he was ordered by the Court to be deported; and if not so empowered the Governor shall cause such person to be sent back to Shanghai.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SHANG-HAI BROKER.

BEX v. I. E. MICHAEL.

The summons in this case, which was granted at the instance of Mr. H. H. Read, reads as follows:

"Complaint has this day been made on oath before this Court, for that you, on the 4th day of October, 1910, at Shanghai in the Empire of China, falsely, wickedly, and corruptly did commit wilful and corrupt perjury in the testimony which you gave upon oath as a witness at the trial of a certain case between the said I. E. Michael and W. V. Carnichael at H. B. M. Supreme Court for China and Corea at Shanghai; to the following effect:

"1. That two several parcels of 200 Ayer Tawah shares and one parcel of 1200 Batu Anuan shares were sold by you as broker to W. V. Carnichael, and were bought by you as a broker.

"2. That you did no transactions on your own account as principal in th. shares which were the subject matter of such action, being always in the following companies: Talang, Ayer Tawah, and Anglo Javas."

"3. That you had never been interested otherwise, than as a broker in the rise and fall of rubber shares."

Mr. Oppo appeared for the prosecution;

accused was represented by Mr. J. C. E. Douglass.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, January 1st.

CHINA AND TIBET.

A few days ago private advices were received in London to the effect that Chinese troops had occupied Rima, beyond the northern frontier of Assam, as an outpost. It is considered that this operation indicates the complete subjugation of Eastern Tibet from Batang, thus securing the safety of communication through the Khan country. *The Times* first called attention to the occupation of Rima as far back as July, when it stated, that Rima was "at the head of the Lohit Valley in Kachin territory and within the British boundary." A glance at the map of Northern Burma in the atlas which accompanies the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" shows Rima within the British border, so that the occupation of this place by Chinese troops appears to require further explanation.

H. M. S. "MERLIN."

The surveying ship *Merlin* is shortly to be recommissioned for a further term of service on the China Station. The new crew will be selected at the Chatham depot and will leave in the cruiser *Pelorus* on February 21st for Hongkong.

Another naval announcement of interest to the Far East is that the protected cruiser *Highflyer* will relieve her sister *Hyacinth* as flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station in March. The *Highflyer* at present forms one of the Noro sub-division of the Home Fleet, and she has to have her crew completed to a going strength at Chatham by February 21st. The *Hyacinth* is now engaged in the suppression of gun-running on the Persian Gulf. The *Highflyer* is returning to well-known waters, having already served two commissions as flagship on the East Indies Station, flying successively the flags of Admirals Sir D. H. Bosanquet and Sir C. C. Drury, and she has recently had a thorough overhaul and repair at Devonport at a cost of £50,000. The *Highflyer*, moreover, was one of the Fleet in Bombay Harbour which welcomed the Amir on his visit in 1908. She leaves Sheerness for the East Indies on February 26th.

THE BISHOPRIC OF KOREA.

The appointment of the Rev. Mark Napier Trollope, M.A., vicar of St. Alban's, Birmingham, to the bishopric of Korea is likely to prove very popular. Mr. Trollope possesses an intimate knowledge of the Korean language, gained during his labours with the Anglican Mission in that country under Bishop Corfe from 1890 to 1900.

Mr. Trollope was educated at New College, Oxford, and left his curacy at Great Yarmouth for the Korean mission field. During the last ten years in England he has worked among the masses in Poplar and Birmingham, and is very greatly respected and liked. He is forty-eight years of age and unmarried.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

It is probable that the King and Queen will leave for the proposed visit to India rather earlier this year than was originally determined, and the early part of November is now mentioned.

While it has not yet been decided whether they will travel in a battleship or in a "liner" chartered for their use, as was the case during the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to South Africa, it is considered that the latter alternative will be adopted, since to convert a modern battleship for the use of their Majesties and the rather large suite that will accompany them would be very costly. The stay in India will be brief, and the King and Queen hope to arrive back in England early in 1912. Bombay and Calcutta and some of the important capitals of native States will be included in the itinerary.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF CANADA.

There is some delay in appointing the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada, in succession to Earl Grey, and the hesitation earlier this year than was originally determined, and the early part of November is now mentioned.

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NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Lister's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE have this Day Authorised Mr. JOSEPH READ PATTERSON to sign our Firm. ARNHOLD, KAEBERG & CO., Hongkong, 1st January, 1911. [283]

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after 15th inst., the Price for ICE will be 1½ cents per pound. ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., Hongkong, 6th February, 1911. [284]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that on and after the 15th inst., the Price of ICE will be raised to 1½ cents per pound. JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD., Hongkong, 6th February, 1911. [285]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Race to be run on the OFF DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th FEBRUARY.

THE ADMIRAL'S CUP.

PRESENTED by His Excellency Sir ALFRED L. WINSLOE, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G. (Ladies' Nomination).

A Handicap for all China Ponies that may be started at this Meeting. Second to receive 60 per cent, and third 40 per cent. of the Entrance Fees. Entrance 55. One mile and a quarter.

The Donor of the Cup has also kindly presented a Bracelet for the Lady Nominating the Winner, no Lady to nominate more than one.

A List of Weights to be carried will be posted at the Grand Stand and published in the Press on FRIDAY, the 17th February, 1911.

Entries will Close to the Clerk of the Course on THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1911.

Entry Forms will be obtainable on application at the Weighing Room under the Grand Stand at any time during the Three Race Days.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 6th February 1911. [286]

NOW ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1911.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents

On Paper ... 20

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS. PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "ARCADIA," Captain S. Barcham, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 18th February, 1911, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MALWA," 11,000 tons from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, due in London on the 25th March, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911. 1

ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR SALE.

A 24 h.p. ELECTRIC MOTOR with starting & other pulleys, etc., complete is offered for Sale by the Undersigned. The Motor is in First Class Condition and suited to local requirements.

Apply— HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1910. [1307]

WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER (Portuguese) for a Mordhun's Office in Shanghai.

Apply to— MERCHANT.

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 4th February, 1911. [275]

WANTED.

ON the PEAK, an UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Five or Six Rooms.

Apply— "X. O."

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 4th February, 1911. [277]

WANTED.

OFFICE Wanted, in Central Locality.

Apply— "X. Y. Z."

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911. [215]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of February, 1911, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 25th February, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 3rd February, 1911. [274]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-NINTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Majestic, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, at 12 o'clock No. 1, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 21st February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. Hongkong, 24th January 1911. [29]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to Transfer the Business of our Hongkong Branch to MESSRS. BUME & REIS, Hongkong.

H. ROBITSEK & REIS, Hongkong, 1st February, 1911. [263]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on This Date I have taken over the AGENCY of the TOYO KISEN KAISHA'S SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

All business of the TOYO KISEN KAISHA will henceforward be Transacted by the Company's Office at King's Building.

K. MATSUDA, Manager. Hongkong, 27th January, 1911. [264]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on This Date I have taken over the AGENCY of the TOYO KISEN KAISHA'S SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Entries will Close to the Clerk of the Course on THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1911.

Entry Forms will be obtainable on application at the Weighing Room under the Grand Stand at any time during the Three Race Days.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 6th February 1911. [286]

FOR SALE

RACE BOOKS, 1911.

Leather-Covered ... \$2.00 each. Cloth-Covered ... 1.75. Paper-Covers ... 1.00.

May be had from NORONHA & CO.

(Printers to the Hongkong Jockey Club). KELLY & WALSH, LTD. BREWER & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 30th January, 1911. [254]

FOR SALE

A BUOY and Complete Set of Moorings, including 2 anchors, 3 stud chains and shackles. Total weight about 18 tons 11 cwt.

Apply to— Box 33, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 4th February, 1911. [276]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

KENLIS, 76, PEAK; SEVEN ROOMS; Large Verandas; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens. Croquet Lawn. 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes by Rickshaw. One of the best situations at the Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [270]

ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR SALE.

A 24 h.p. ELECTRIC MOTOR with starting & other pulleys, etc., complete is offered for Sale by the Undersigned. The Motor is in First Class Condition and suited to local requirements.

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Hongkong, 22nd November, 1910. [1307]

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BOOK-KEEPER (Portuguese) for a Mordhun's Office in Shanghai.

Apply to— MERCHANT.

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 4th February, 1911. [275]

WANTED.

OFFICE Wanted, in Central Locality.

Apply— "X. Y. Z."

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911. [215]

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYLAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a domestic building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be Lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each Room, all Cubicle Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters, and inclusive of Verandahs. The Backyard must have its Containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

The Government Lime-washing Contractor is prepared to Cleanse and Lime-wash floors at the rate of 95 cents per floor, on application being made to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1911.

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS, Secretary. Hongkong, 26th January, 261.]

TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF APRIL.

"BICKTON," 117, The PEAK, FIVE ROOMS. Apply— L. N. LEEFF, Care of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 18th January, 1911. [203]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town. Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st February, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

NETTLEWOOD, No. 55, Robinson Road. Furnished for about 9 months from March, 1911.

No. 11, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Shop).

No. 23, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION.

No. 21 and 25, SHELLY STREET.

"YALTA," from 1st April, 1911, fully furnished, with Grass Tennis Court and Garden.

No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

FOR SALE—TOP CREST, at Peak, commanding Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 23th January, 1911. [118]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st February, 1911. [114]

TO LET.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

TO LET, from the 1st February, 1911, TWO ROOMS in the Ground Floor of the Annex, suitable for Offices. For further particulars, apply to

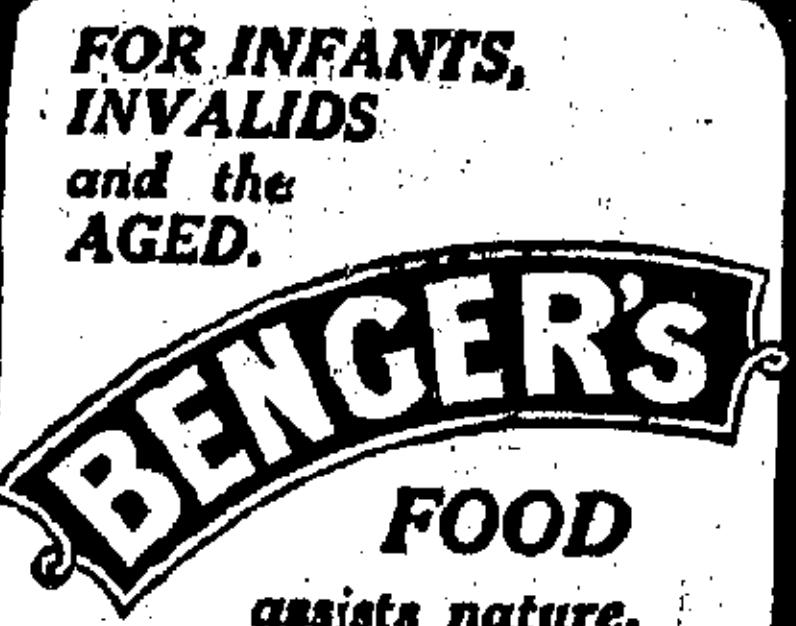
JAMES CRAIK,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1911. [209]

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rents.



FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS
and the
AGED.

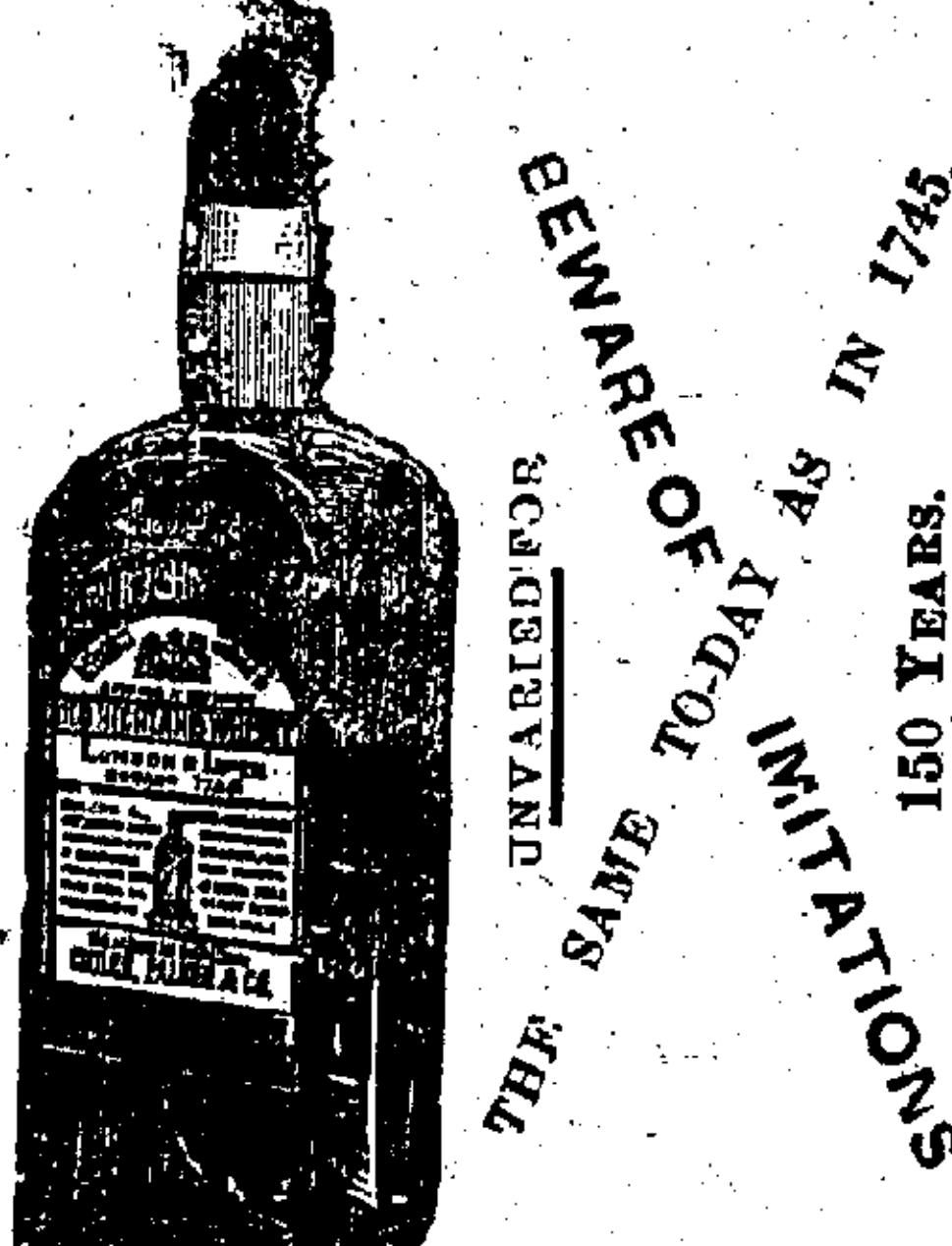
FOOD
assists nature.

It is used mixed
with fresh new
milk and forms a
delicate and nutritive
cream which
is enjoyed and
assimilated when
other foods disagree. It is
entirely free from
rough and indigestible
particles which produce
irritation in delicate
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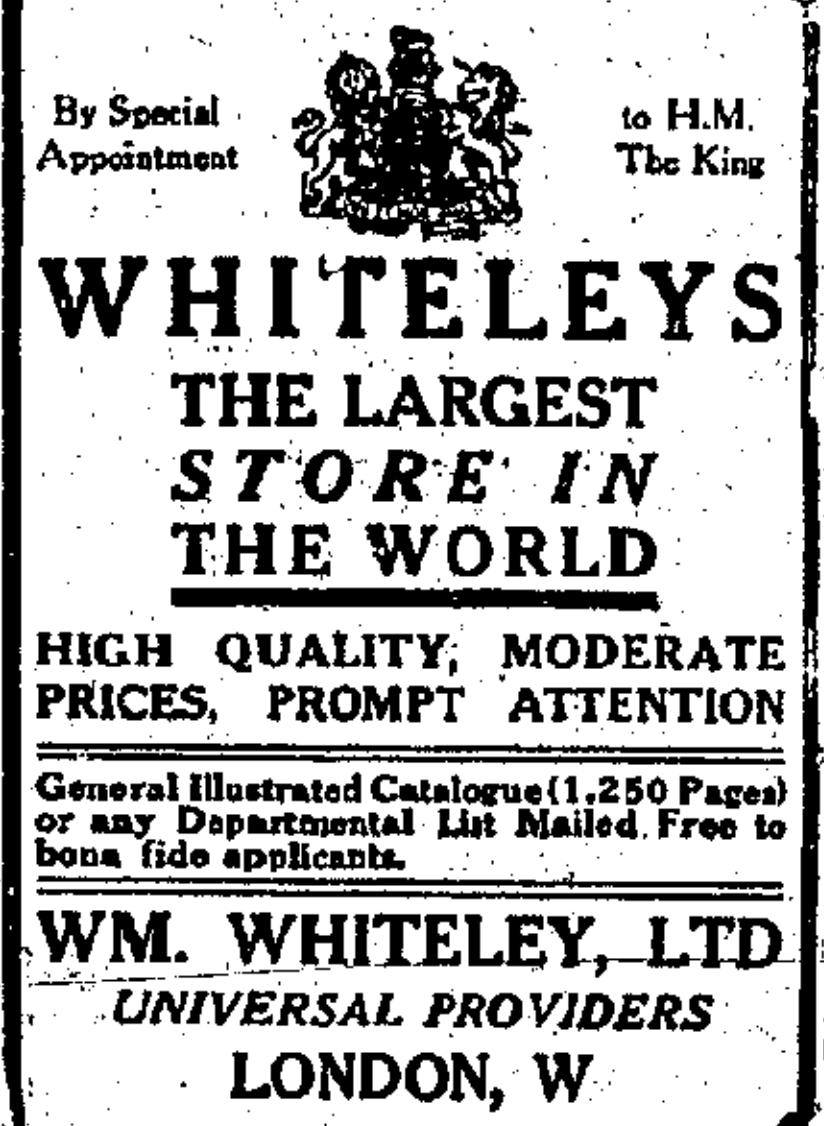
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THE EXPULSION OF JESUITS
FROM PORTUGAL.
PROTEST BY THE PORTUGUESE
PROVINCE.

The following is a translation of the protest issued by Father Luiz Gonzaga Cabral, Provincial of the Society of Jesus in Portugal, on behalf of the religious committed to his charge who have been expelled from the country:

To my Countrymen.—The prolonged period of distress which clapped while the Fathers and Brothers of the Society of Jesus were quitting Portugal to take the road of exile, being driven from their beloved native land on the charge of abominable crimes, whereas their life had been wholly spent in self-sacrifice on behalf of others, whilst I was moreover occupied with the care of my spiritual children, having to determine for each a new scene for the exercise of his zeal — all this, I say, occupied me to such an extent that hitherto I have been unable to find time to address this protest to my countrymen, which, however, is demanded of me as a relief for my own grief and by my duty as a Christian, and a religion whose office lays upon him this responsibility.

In this my protestation and complaint, I shall speak only of those religious who, as members of the Society of Jesus, were subject to my jurisdiction, since for them alone was I responsible. I must, however, begin by saluting the glorious children of all religious orders whom we cherish and reverence as ennobled by their sufferings and their participation in the cross through insults, bondage, and even death itself, some of them having sealed a life of saintliness and self-devotion with the testimony of their blood.

But in this solemnly addressing my country, I must, as a father, speak of my own well-beloved sons, expressing my grief on beholding what they suffer, and protesting their innocence of the charges brought against them.

In this free country men who exalt the spirit of liberty, and claim to be leaders of the principle of universal equality, have on the instant expelled from Portuguese territory more than three hundred of their fellow-citizens, spread amongst some score of houses in the Motherland and Colonies beyond the seas in Asia, Africa and Oceania. This cruel act was executed without the victims being permitted to speak one word in their defence, no time being allowed them to carry away a stitch of clothing, their books or their papers, though these contained the fruit of active studies pursued for years.

SOLIATION.

In the name of liberty they have taken from us all that we possess, have seized our property and our houses, built with what by dint of careful economy has been saved out of the pensions of our pupils, or has been assigned by individuals and legally invested for the purpose in their own names (1).

Along with buildings and land was seized likewise the furniture of our houses, comprising first-rate scientific collections in the museums, scientific institutes and laboratories of the colleges at Campolide and S. Fiel, where for more than half a century, by means of the monthly pensions of our boys, and the generosity of friends inspired by esteem and devotion, the intelligent and disinterested labours of our fathers and brothers had succeeded in accumulating valuable materials of study, which every right were ours, and ours alone.

Our libraries disappeared in like manner during the same period, the store where our linen was kept, the private rooms themselves, in each of which could be found besides a washstand and bed, only a writing-table and a modest bookstand with a few books the companions of our solitude—all were suddenly declared to be the property of the State; and we ourselves, thus summarily and arbitrarily despoiled of everything, and turned out of our own doors, were led to prison by a throng of armed soldiers and civilians, amidst the insults and jeers of a mob long excited against us by the calumnies of a rabid Press.

Those who, forewarned of these outrages, succeeded in making their escape were hunted like wild beasts through fields and streets, some of them—as I know certainly in the case of six—were pursued with gun shots—in some instances their assailants spat in their faces.

Yet these men who had never made any appearance in politics, criminals of a novel species, who had renounced and sacrificed all that is attractive in human life to devote themselves, without thought of worldly recompence, to the education of youth in our schools, to preach the gospel to the heathen in our transmarin colonies, or to exercise every kind of priestly ministry, however hard and unattractive. Against these men a disreputable Press, which in any other country would be sternly-repressed, though spreading vague and blustering charges, could not in any single instance succeed in proving, I will not say a solitary crime, but even a misdemeanour. Yet such were the men who were clapped into gaols and dungeons, as notorious criminals, exposed to barbarous sufferings, and for several days not even permitted any intercourse with one another. Let not be said that all this is but exaggeration prompted by my grief. What has been endured by our exiles and captives went far beyond my simple sketch.

In my own case—of which I may be allowed to speak—to say nothing of what the Society of Jesus has legitimately obtained through its work and administration, I had at least a right to what I duly inherited from my parents, with which I had acquired personal and landed estates, all registered in my name; yet I was forced to leave Portugal without anything but the clothes on my back, and even these I owed to a friend, for I possessed no secular dress in which to make my escape. I had, moreover, no money in my pocket, save what was sent me by a stranger who knew me only by name and sight, and to whom in my exile I desire to testify my gratitude.

THE CHARGES AND THEIR ANSWERS.

It will naturally be asked, what were our crimes?

In the first place, it is passing strange that to this moment not a single offence has been alleged against us. The law of October 8 assigns none, but appeals to the ancient obsolete legislation of Pombal (1753) and Aquila (1834); it revokes Hints Ribeiro's decree, and promulgates anti-quated relaxations by which to victimise us.

On the other hand, public opinion—so called—misled by the wild declamations of an irreconcilable Press, never succeeded in formulating against us more than the vague charges devised by Jacobin novelists.

In spite of all researches in the columns of anti-Jesuit journalism, or amongst the legends which circulate amongst the most credulous of my compatriots, I can find no accusation that does not fall under one of these six heads:

1. Armaments and subterranean galleries.

2. Wealth and fraudulent acquisition of inheritances.

3. Invigiling youths to become Jesuits.

4. Secret Associations.

5. Political and anti-republican activity.

6. Reactionary influence.

In this dark hour, when with sad hearts we are all compelled to quit our beloved Portugal, I owe to my country a categorical reply to these accusations of our persecutors.

1.—ARMAMENTS AND SUBTERRANEAN GALLERIES.

The answer is simple. We had no armaments whatever, nor in any of our houses were there subterranean passages by which to escape or communicate with others.

And yet, had it been otherwise, had we possessed such covered ways—what then? Had we not a right in view of what had occurred?

Our conduct, though less frank and open, would have been at least more businesslike, as was said

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to eat their mess of food, that they were allowed to withdraw privately but once in eight hours, and poor invalids to whom such tyranny might prove fatal were told that they only sought a pretext for retirement. At night, the guards threatened to shoot anyone who attempted to get up. Finally, these warders had the brutality to bring in abandoned women, but these were compelled to retreat before the calm and dignified bearing of my worthy brethren. As to their furniture, I will only say that afterwards when, being transferred to Chaves, they were there provided with a mattress laid on the ground, a hard bolster, and a single blanket, they thought themselves in comfort, by comparison.

In a dungeon of the Town Hall, before their removal to the central prison of Lisboa, some of the captives were still worse treated, being crammed together, to the number of twenty-three, there was scarce room for three or four, and they had for five days to breathe foul air, not being suffered to leave the chamber, and there being no ventilation save through one small aperture.

I am well aware that many officers and soldiers coming to know the captives manifested towards them not only sympathy but respect. These kindly feelings, however, for which we all desire to record our heartfelt gratitude, did not hinder the sufferings endured during five whole weeks.

OUTLAWED AND EXILED.

Nor is this all. When after all these hardships and torments the Provisional Government set about executing the sentence of exile and outlawry against these Portuguese subjects in whose breasts there dwelt still dwells the most ardent affection for their beloved country, these men who had bereft us of everything, who had taken possession of our goods and land, did not hesitate to require that they who by a special decree were to be driven from Portugal should pay for their own transport; and when one of our Fathers ventured to tell one of the officers who was more exorbitant in the exacting that we had no means of doing so, he was answered, "Well, we shall see; when we squeeze you a bit, and you begin to fester, you'll find a way."

Money was soon forthcoming, for Portugal is not yet entirely in the hands of a crew whose passions are aroused against persecutio. Many families contributed to supply funds for the journey, plentiful stores of provisions and clothing were furnished, and I was deeply moved to see many of my spiritual children reach foreign lands in the attire supplied by our well-loved scholars of Campolide during their frequent visits to their persecuted masters. In spirit I salute these bonafide, and I shall never forget these young men who without a hint from us came to the succour of these poor sons of the Society.

But they took the road of exile there was reserved for them yet more cruel humiliations. Venerable elders, distinguished men of science, held in repute at home and abroad, religious venerated for their virtue, youths still almost boys, with innocence stamped on their features—all had to go to an anthropometric station and to be treated like notorious criminals, being described, photographed, and measured in every detail, down to the joints of their fingers. The photographs then appeared in the newspaper, with the number assigned to each us to a convict (2). I cannot refrain from a special protest against a proceeding so incredulously vexatious.

One circumstance in the persecution yet remains to be exhibited. A decree with the force of law published by the Provisional Government on October 4-5 revokes all exceptional legislation and in its first article, No. 2, it assigns as the motive of such revocation that "there are no permanent penalties of unlimited duration in the Portuguese Republic." But strange to say, the law fulminated against the Society Jesus is in flat contradiction to this declaration. Against us has been issued an exceptional law, so odious that one is astounded to think that in the twentieth century it has been possible to institute in full vigour such draconian legislation, and to claim for it the attribute of most absolute despotism. As though it were not enough to show its palpable opposition to the liberal profession of the new Republic, the sentence which condemns us to exile and deprives us of the rights of Portuguese subjects is a permanent one, solemnly promulgated with the ruthless formula "for ever."

Such is a slight sketch of the tyrannies of which we have been the victims in the name of liberty.

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**THE EXPULSION OF JESUITS
FROM PORTUGAL.**

(Continued from page 5)

A few weeks ago in the Spanish parliament, by the Premier Canalejas, in regard to defensive works said to exist in some religious houses. Now, then, what happened at Campolide, where the mob broke in, flooding corridors and private rooms, bursting open everything, throwing about books and papers, and threatening to shoot the unfortunate inmates? Does not all this show that it would have been highly advantageous to have had some means of hindering the sack of the College, until the public force could come to the rescue?

In reality, however, there was nothing of the sort. In the whole building of Campolide were only a couple of guns for purposes of sport, when our professors went for a fortnight's holiday to a country house at Val de Royal. Moreover, these guns were not employed when the assault took place.

What, then, of the shots fired from our residence at Quelhas? These shots were the occasion for bitter calamities against us, in an official note which has as yet not been contradicted by the Provisional Government.

The General himself commanding at Lisbon, who was appointed by the Republic, acknowledged to the representative of the Paris *Illustration* that, as was clearly proved, none of us had any hand in anything so done. Who it was that fired the shots, some being dressed in costume, found in our rooms, can easily be understood, especially when we know what occurred at Campolide, where one of these pseudo-Jesuits who fell to the shot of one of his comrades was found under his cassock to be wearing his military uniform, betraying his true character.

It is certain, moreover, that two days prior to the assault on the Quelhas residence, all the fathers there had been arrested and imprisoned. As to the secret underground passages and communications by which these mythical Jesuit riders made their escape, no one ever saw them to this moment. Moreover, the General in command has likewise declared that there are no such subterranean works excepting narrow sewers.

So much for Quelhas. As to Campolide, I may add that beneath the surface were cut various water channels amongst them a fine cistern constructed by one of my predecessors as director of the college. But although these channels had been inspected and their real character understood, the Anti-Clerical Press did not hesitate to produce a sketch of one of them and to style it "entrance to subterranean."

I confess that I had never thought I should one day be called upon to defend myself against the charge of such arsenals and armories. Such Arabian Night tales, so frequent in the *Acacio* Press, had often annoyed my brothers and myself, and when about a twelvemonth since terrible stories about an arsenal at Campolide were being circulated, and a friend of mine who had recently been a Minister of the Crown, warned me that we should at last be obliged to provide against an assault. I answered plainly that we would rather have our lives taken than take those of others.

2.—WEALTH

The belief in Jesuit wealth was so deeply rooted in Portugal as to be entertained not only by our enemies, but even by our best friends.

Supposing this belief to be well-grounded, why should it make us criminals? It would be a strange measure to expel a man from his country merely because he possessed a large sum of money. But our reputed wealth was purely fabulous. Without any foundation in fact. Would that the Society had actually in Portugal abundant material resources, we should have no lack of good works upon which to expend them for the good of our country. But we had no such resources. Frequently after my appointment as Superior, I had a hard struggle against grievous difficulties to find means of supporting my subjects. So many are the misconceptions regarding Jesuit property that with a view of dispelling them I long projected a course of lectures on the subject. I was, however, prevented from doing as I wished by the incognito in which I was placed by Hintze Ribeiro's decree (3). God knows what mortification it was to me to have to assume a disguise imposed by law, but wholly repugnant to my own straightforward and natural ideas concerning truth as well as to the heartfelt love and admiration which I entertained for the Society of Jesus.

This matter will require but a few words.

If the government of the Society is strictly monarchical, its administration is on the contrary extremely decentralised. Each house is separately administered, and nothing can be more imaginary than the bottomless common purse which has inspired so many falsehoods.

As a fact, in Portugal, thanks to the careful administration of their superiors, the Jesuit houses have been free from debt, they have usually possessed few comforts, and have sometimes endured great hardships. Residences subsisted merely upon stipends for Masses and preaching, or alms spontaneously offered. In the colleges the great expenses required to provide our boys with board and lodgings, with the comforts and amusements they enjoyed (4), and still more with what was required to keep abreast of modern educational developments, all this I am obliged to interrupt our building works till the number of pupils should be much increased.

The anti-religious movement of 1901 having alarmed many families, so that the number of scholars decreased, it was found necessary to suspend operations. At a later period, when I was myself made rector of the college, I contrived to make considerable additions, but the troubles stirred up by the revolutionary Press checked the work, which has been at a standstill for two years. Such is the truth of our work in Portugal.

What am I to say of our Seminary Fund, that I mean, which is devoted to the education of our own young men in the Society? How

(3) The decree alluded to is that of April 12, 1901, by which the Jesuit Order was compelled to have its statutes approved by the Government. Accordingly, they formed the Association "Fei Patria," which was ruled by a President and a Provincial Committee, so that officially the office of Provincial was little concerned.—C. Torreiro.

(4) It is remarkable that while by universal consent Campolide ranked first in respect of board, tuition, and hygiene as well as physical training, and while other colleges charged £5 or £6 per month, Campolide never charged more than £4. In the provinces, at Beira, S. Fidé giving the same education, long exacted only £1 10s.—only recently was the monthly fee raised to £2. Among the recreations provided for our boys must not be forgotten the scientific excursions initiated at Campolide two years ago by myself along with Father Luisier, for the benefit of the elder students who were about to finish their course and proceed to the University, and were thus introduced to all branches of Natural History. The public schools which adopted the same plan later on did but imitate us, and not so thoroughly.—C. Torreiro.

many of our opponents have expended their eloquence in vigorous denunciation of our wealth, without reflecting on the circumstances under which our recruits are enrolled and trained! The training in the Society is very slow; one who goes through the entire course is occupied in it for fifteen or even seventeen years. There are included the ascetic training of the Novitiate, then the literary and philosophical and the theological, and as a rule this is introduced one of practical pedagogy for those who are to teach in the colleges. On the other hand, the great majority of vocations to the Order was from the middle or lower classes, and the subjects had but little to obtain from their parents. It thus resulted that for the heavy expenses necessary for this lengthy training of some two hundred priests and scholastics, about a hundred of whom were engaged in study at home or abroad, the sole resource was the fund established by some of our own members who had devoted their own fortunes to this very purpose. I can here testify that the vast majority of ours in Portugal never gave aught to the Society, either because they had nothing to give, or because superiors would not permit them, on account of the poverty of their relatives. Hence it resulted that the funds destined for the training and instruction of our young men were wholly inadequate, and opulent benefactors whose generosity might supply the deficit were but rare in our country, where wealthy Catholics are few, and the fixed idea of Jesuit wealth hinders even our best friends from allowing us to benefit even by the large sums spent upon charitable purposes.

What, then, about our methods of acquiring inheritances? Against this slander I protest with all my energy. The fantastic pictures, frequently drawn in lurid colours by our enemies, are mere repetitions of the time-worn fables invented by pamphleteers. Seldom indeed have legacies been bequeathed to us in Portugal, and in two cases alone were they at all considerable. Had they been more frequent we should have notably extended our propaganda, religious, educational, literary, and likewise patriotic—both in our own country and its dominions over sea. How often in conversation with my brethren, when speaking of generous bequests made to the *Misericórdia*, am I especially to that of *O Porto*, have I not remarked on the terrible entry which would be aroused were any portion of such wealth to be assigned to works of the Society of Jesus.

3.—INVITING YOUTHS TO JOIN THE ORDER.

Never has it been thought blameworthy for anyone to invite others, by word or writing, to join an association which he himself esteems, and whose prosperity he accordingly desires; a religious man has a right to recommend any who possess the requisite qualities to join his order, and serve God therein. I must, however, make an exception in the case of our Society, which will doubtless astonish many.

We have a special rule forbidding us to advise anyone definitely to join the Society, or to do more than further what we believe to be a genuine vocation from God, without any particular determination. Such I know was the conduct of all my brethren, and had they done otherwise they would not only have transgressed their rule, but moreover, have acted foolishly. In fact, the first question put to a candidate for admission is whether he has been influenced by anyone in this way, it being certain that a youth so attracted would not persevere. In truth, life in the Society demands such self-sacrifice and obedience as perfect that nothing but a genuine call from God can ensure fidelity; no human influence will avail for perseverance.

The long training, too, prior to the taking of vows, affords such a guarantee of human liberty as there is in no other state of life, for during all this period—extending, as I have said, to 15 or 17 years—each of us may be released from the Society, as he surely will be if he has not a real vocation.

As a matter of fact, our enemies in Portugal provided us with abundant arguments to refute this charge. For some weeks before the Republic was proclaimed, the revolutionary newspapers published various letters of our Fathers to a young man who had intended for some time to join the Society. These letters are models of prudence, moderation, and spiritual honour, and wherein, without prejudices or heed of the malicious comments in which they were embedded, will but study these harmless epistles, so worthy of a good religious, will find in them a conclusive answer to the slander against us.

4.—OUR SECRET ASSOCIATIONS.

If there were any such amongst us would it not be somewhat curious to find those who prosecute us on this account are amongst the most influential patrons of secret societies?

However this may be, there is no accusation more utterly false than this. The initiate and rules of the Society are to-day—more than ever open to all the world in every public library.

It is true that since 1901 the Society has resumed a kind of pseudo character in the eyes of the public and the law, but this was imposed upon us by statesmen who, though at the head of a Catholic Government, did not dare to grant to a religious order approved by the Holy See that liberty given us even in Protestant countries which have a true notion of freedom.

We had therefore to assume the pseudonym of "Association for Faith and Fatherland" ("Asociación Fe e Patria"). I must acknowledge that, threatened as we were with dispersion and banishment, we were but too glad to obtain this *simulacrum* of liberty, and to avail ourselves of any title under which we might devote ourselves to the utmost for the benefit of religion and of Portugal. But, I repeat, it was unwillingly that we adopted this legal incognito, which moreover hoodwinked nobody.

The actual Republican Government took possession of our own official catalogues, in which were recorded all our names and occupations. They may thus see that we never thought there was any reason to make a mystery of our existence or to shrink from letting it be known to the full that we bear a title which we esteem next to that of Christian, namely, of religious of the Society of Jesus.

5.—POLITICAL AND ANTI-REPUBLICAN ACTIVITY.

As it seems to me, I have replied to all pretensions to justify all the arbitrary tyranny, the spoliation and outrages against liberty of which my religious brethren and myself have been the victims. It remains only to speak of what is proclaimed as the final motive of the laws enacted against us, that our influence reactionary.

Well, our enemies are right! If this reactionary spirit signifies fidelity and love for the Catholic Church, self-renunciation for Christ's sake, earnest endeavour that no jot or tittle of His Law be neglected; if it means that we have striven to produce in Portugal a body of active and fearless Catholics, who will not confine themselves to prayers, but will labour by word and deed to renew all things in Christ; that to this end we employ every means within our reach, the pulpit, the confessional, lectures, the Press, in order thus to promote the glory of God and salvation of souls—then in truth we are reactionaries, and guilty of the offence laid to our charge.

Strange offence, indeed, in a country where on every hand we hear our enemies proclaiming liberty of conscience, of speech, of the Press!

Strange offence of which to be accused by men who denounced the Monarchy for suppressing freedom, many of our opponents have expended their eloquence in vigorous denunciation of our wealth, without reflecting on the circumstances under which our recruits are enrolled and trained!

The training in the Society is very slow; one who goes through the entire course is occupied in it for fifteen or even seventeen years. There are included the ascetic training of the Novitiate, then the literary and philosophical, and as a rule this is introduced one of practical pedagogy for those who are to teach in the colleges.

On the other hand, the great majority of vocations to the Order was from the middle or lower classes, and the subjects had but little to obtain from their parents. It thus resulted that for the heavy expenses necessary for this lengthy

training of some two hundred priests and scholastics, about a hundred of whom were engaged in study at home or abroad, the sole resource was the fund established by some of our own members who had devoted their own fortunes to this very purpose.

What, then, about our methods of acquiring

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

RUBBER COMPANIES.

Singapore, January 26.

Per value each share £1. Calls paid up are:-	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, Dec. 28	Malayan Companies	Per value each share £1. Calls paid up are:-	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, Dec. 28	Malayan Companies	Per value each share £1. Calls paid up are:-	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, Dec. 28
1/6 paid		Alor-Pongsu ...	fy. paid		Malacca Ordinary ...	8.6.0	
2/ fy.	13.6	Anglo-Johore ...	2/ fy.	Merlimau ...	5/11		
17/6	50%	Anglo-Malay ...	fy.	Merton Syndicate ...	.....	
		Balakap ...	fy.	Mount Austin ...	.....	
		Bantong ...	14/	North Brough Est. ...	.....	
		Batu City ...	2/ fy.	North Hummock ...	25%	'09	
	17/10.0	70%	10/	Padding Java ...	5/6		
				Pandan Johore ...	3.2.0	200%	'10
				Pataling ...	.....	
				Pelelah (Johore) ...	.....	
				Perak ...	8.	124%	'10
				Pensiero Est. ...	.....	
				Prye ...	.....	10%	'09
				Ratanuf ...	.....	
				Rombia ...	.....	20.0	
				Rim ...	.....	
				R. Est. of Kraian ...	.....	
				R. of Johore ...	11.15.0	50%	'10
				Scandian ...	7.10.0	15%	'10
				Selangor ...	3.3.0	223%	'10
				Seletar Rubber ...	.....	
				Sempah ...	.....	
				Sendayan ...	1.10.0pm		
				Seremban ...	5.0.0	15%	'10
				Serangoon ...	.....	
				Shelford ...	3.15.0	10%	'10
				Singitang (N. S.) ...	3.15.0	10%	'10
				Singapore Para ...	2.16.3	125%	'10
				Strait (Bertam) ...	7/3	175%	'09
				Stratford R. ...	.....	
				Sungai Bahru ...	.....	
				Sungai Choh ...	4.10.0		
				Sungai Kapar ...	16/6	25%	'10
				Sungei Krait ...	.....	
				Sungei Liang ...	4.7.6		
				Sungei Salak ...	6.5.0	124%	'10
				Sungei Way ...	.....	
				Tangkah ...	.....	
				Third Mile ...	.....	
				Tramelye ...	.....	10%	'10
				Utd. Sua Betong ...	.....	
				Val d'Or Est ...	.....	
				Vallambrosa ...	1.17.6	75%	'10
				Trust and Finance Companies.	.....	
				Anglo-Straits R. T. ...	.....	
				Eastern Internat. Trust ...	20%	'10	
				Mid-East Invest ...	.....	
				Rubber Plants. Ives. Trust ...	75%	'10	
				R. Share Trust ...	.....	
				Strait M. & Trust ...	.....	
				India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.</		

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BENLAWERN, British str., 2,519, H. W. Bee, 4th Feb.—Singapore 27th Jan., General Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BINGO-MARU, Japanese str., 3,873, S. J. G. Parsons, 6th February—Mojii 31st Jan., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
BEIJUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,394, S. Yamano, 5th February—Shanghai 29th January, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
CHOWTAI, German str., 1,115, W. Rezer, 5th Feb.—Bangkok 29th January, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHOYSONG, British str., 5th Feb.—Canton.
COMET, British str., 2,896, Peter Stewart, 5th Feb.—New York 13th August, Caso Oil—Standard Oil Co.
FRI, Norwegian str., 860, N. G. Andersen, 4th Feb.—Delhi 23rd Jan., General—Aagard, Thorsen & Co.
HAIKAN, British str., 1,183, J. W. Evans, 4th Feb.—Swatow 3rd February, General—Douglas, Lepak & Co.
HAYANG, British str., 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 5th February—Coast Ports 3rd February, General—Douglas, Lepak & Co.
HALVARD, Norwegian str., 1,066, C. Andersen, 4th Feb.—Bangkok and Holloway 3rd Feb., Rico—Aagard, Thorsen & Co.
KUMERIC, British str., 4,006, McGill, 5th Feb.—Malta 2nd Feb., General—Bank Line, Ltd.
MEFOO, Chinese str., 4th February—Canton.
MONGOLIA, American str., 8,750, Henry E. Morton, 5th Feb.—San Francisco 9th Jan., Mails, General, M. Dose, and Flour, P. M. S. S. Co.
PHAYAN, German str., 1,201, Fr. von Manolisoff, 4th Feb.—Bangkok and Swatow 3rd Feb., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
PRONTO, Norwegian str., 338, Th. Suerberg, 5th Feb.—Dahli 26th Jan., Beau-Yuen Wo Long.
ROMAN, British str., 2,579, A. McDonnell, 4th February—Singapore 27th Jan., General—Aagard, Thorsen & Co.
SANJU, German str., 5,321, Reuss, 5th Feb.—Singapore 29th Jan., General—Hamburg-American Line.
SAMSON, British str., 5th February—Capron.
TANTONSE, French str., 5th February—Canton.
TUNGE, Norwegian str., 1,039, C. L. Halvorsen, 5th February—Dahli 30th Jan., Beans—Hamburg-American Line.
ULV, Norwegian str., 50, February—Canton.
YOSHIO MARU, Japanese str., 1,654, Toyota, 20th February—Mojii 29th January, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
YUNAN, British str., 1,520, G. W. Eddy, 4th Feb.—Wuhu 26th Jan., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
ZAPERO, American str., 2,436, H. Mainland, 5th Feb.—Cebu, Iloilo and Manila 2nd Feb., General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

DEPARTURES.

4th February.
ASIA, British str., for Shanghai.
DAIWA MARU, Japanese str., for Wakamatsu.
DELHI, British str., for Europe, &c.
DIOME, British str., for Saigon.
FOOKSANG, British str., for Manila.
HANGSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
JOTANNE, German str., for Haiphong.
MATHILDE, German str., for Hojio.
SLAVONIA, German str., for Singapore.
STRATHFILLAN, British str., for Kuchino'su.
YUEN-SANG, British str., for Manila 5th February.
CHENAN, British str., for Shanghai.
DALIN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
HANOI, French str., for Haiphong.
HAIKUN, British str., for Swatow.
HILLING, German str., for Swatow.
HYUNJON, British str., for Taku.
PHEDIPENI, British str., for Saigon.
UJINA MARU, Japanese str., for Rangoon.
WAKANATSU MARU, Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Hector* reports: Had mod. winds and cloudy weather.
The British str. *Huang* reports: Moderate to fresh breeze N.E., clear weather, and sea moderate.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Apear str. *Gregory Spear* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 1st instant morning, and may be expected here to-morrow.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Yach*, carrying the Gorman Mails with dates from Berlin of the 11th ult., left Singapore on the 3rd inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 8th inst., at 7 a.m.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E & A. str. *St. Albans* from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on the 30th ultime for Timor, Manila and this port.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yedda More* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 2nd instant, and is expected here on the 13th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver B.C., for Hongkong (via usual ports of call) on the 23rd ultime at a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Carlowitz & Co. str. *Ischia* left Singapore for this port on the 31st ult., and may be expected here to-morrow.

The T.K.K. str. *Kiyo Maru* from South American ports, arrived at Honolulu, and left for Hongkong via Japan ports, on the 4th ult.

The Magal Line str. *Chazee* sailed from the United Kingdom on the 5th ultime for Hongkong via the Straits.

The str. *Glenesk* left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and is due here on or about the 8th instant.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd str. *Nechar* left Colombo on the 3rd ultime, at 9 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 9th inst.

The H. A. Linie str. *Silesia* left Singapore on the 2nd instant ult., and may be expected here on or about the 9th instant.

The O.S.K. str. *Tacoma Maru* from Tacoma arrived at Yokohama on the 25th ultime, left thence for this port via Kobe and Manila on the 27th ultime, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 12th inst.

The Bank Line str. *Suisse* left Yokohama on the 29th ult., for Victoria, B.C., and is due to arrive here about the 14th inst.

The A. A. S. S. Co.'s str. *Albenga* from New York to Hongkong direct passed the Canal on the 24th ultime, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 20th inst.

The O.S.K. str. *Panama Maru* left Victoria, B.C., for this port via Japan and Shanghai on the 21st ultime, and is due here on the 23rd inst.

The str. *Gleustrae* left London for Hongkong via Straits on the 28th ultime, and may be expected to arrive here about 10th prox.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FROM FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	PEMBROKESHIRE	Brit. str.	—	R. Hayes	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	About 10th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	F. J. Fox	On 8th inst., at 3 P.M.	
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Baronham	On 16th inst., at Noon.	
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	CANDIA	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 22nd inst.	
HAMBURG	LIBERIA	Gen. str.	k. w.	W. H. Hickey	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	
BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	HELLAS	Gen. str.	k. w.	Lübecke	On 2nd inst.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	SPESIA	Gen. str.	k. w.	Sach	On 11th inst.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	SEGOVIA	Gen. str.	k. w.	Faas	On 23rd inst.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	SAMHIA	Gen. str.	k. w.	Sachs	On 15th inst.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	SAXONIA	Gen. str.	k. w.	Reuss	On 5th Mar.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	MIYASAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Baile	On 12th inst.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Murai	On 15th inst., at D'light	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	IYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Cone	On 1st Mar., at D'light	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	DEDFELINGER	Gen. str.	—	R. Takeda	On 15th Mar., at D'light	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	NIPPON	Am. str.	—	G. Meiners	On 8th inst., at Noon.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	KATUNA	Brit. str.	—	E. Tarabochia	On 27th inst., at 2 P.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	INDRADEO	Brit. str.	—	SANDEE, WIELER & CO.	About 14th inst.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 21st inst.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 11th inst., at 7 A.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	VICTORIA, G.D. & TACOMA VIA JAPAN, &c.	Jap. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 19th April, at Noon	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	Jap. str.	—	—	On 22nd inst., at Noon.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	Jap. str.	—	—	On 28th inst., at Noon.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	VANCOUVER (DIRECT)	—	—	G. B. McGill	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	JAPAN, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, &c.	Brit. str.	—	H. Nishi	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Am. str.	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th inst.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Am. str.	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Noon.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	AUSTRIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	Am. str.	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 11th inst., at 1 P.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	AUSTRIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	Am. str.	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 31st Mar., at 1 P.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	YAWATA MARU	Gen. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Noon.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	BUJUN MARU	Gen. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst., at D'light	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	YEDDO	Gen. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th Mar., at Noon.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	YATOWA MARU	Gen. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 11 A.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	TJILATJAP	Gen. str.	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	About 7th inst.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	KANSU	Gen. str.	1 m.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at 8 A.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	SAMHIA	Gen. str.	1 m.	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 15th inst., at Noon.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	LIENHUNG	Brit. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 11th inst., at 3 P.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	LINAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at Noon.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	YORK	Gen. str.	—	—	On 8th inst., at Noon.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	NORZ	Gen. str.	—	—	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	SILENA	Gen. str.	k. w.	—	About 8th inst.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	H. KATA MARU	Gen. str.	—	—	About 9th inst.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	ASSAYE	Brit. str.	—	—	On 15th inst., at 8 A.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	YEDDO	Brit. str.	—	—	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	TRANQUERAR	Gen. str.	—	—	On 11th inst., at Noon.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	TUPANAS	Gen. str.	—	—	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	SOSHU MARU	Gen. str.	—	—	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	HAIKUN	Brit. str.	—	—	To-morrow, at Noon.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	TEAN	Brit. str.	—	—	Middle of Feb.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	ZAMIO	Am. str.	—	—	About 25th inst.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	Quick despatch.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	SUNGKANG	Brit. str.	—	—	On 15th inst., at 8 A.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	RUEI	Am. str.	—	—	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	MAUSANG	Am. str.	—	—	On 11th inst., at Noon.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	BORNEO	Gen. str.	—	—	On 14th inst., at Noon.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	ISCHITA	Ital. str.	—	—	To-morrow, at Noon.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	—	Middle of Feb.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	TJIMODAS	Dut. str.	—	—	To-morrow.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	“Empress”	Steamships leave HONGKONG at 7 A.M.	2 h.	J. B. V. Dammo, Jelinh	On 13th inst., at Noon	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	“Monteagle”	“Monteagle”	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	On 9th inst., at Noon	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	“Empress”	“Empress”	1 m.	A. H. Stewart	Quick despatch.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	“Empress”	“Empress”	1 m.	A. W. Onfraybridge	On 15th inst., at 8 A.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	“Empress”	“Empress”	1 m.	H. Mainland	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.	
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	“Empress”	“Empress”	1 m.	S. J. Payne	On 16th inst., at	

